

The Soviet team of cyclists: Yuri Kasulin, Oleg Logvin, Oleg Churzhda and Sergei Voronin, during the 100 km team time-trial race. They finished in third place.

Photo UPI-TASS

CYCLING CHAMPIONSHIP: SOME SURPRISES IN STORE

Whereas the world cycling championship held in the city of Leicester (Britain) was uneventful, the very start of the road racing event in the British city of Gillingham produced a surprise: the main favorites for the 100-kilometer team race — the USSR national team, the Olympic champions and last year's world champions the GDR team, suffered a defeat. They were beaten by Holland who came first in 2 hr 14 min and 09 sec. The Dutch have always been among the world's leading cyclists, and with their current gold medal they have reaffirmed their leadership in the four-year interval between the Olympic Games. The silver medal won by the Swiss was

also something of a surprise, as their time was only marginally longer than that of the winner team — 2 hr 14 min 46 sec.

The Soviet cyclists came in third, repeating their last year's time of 2 hr 14 min 53 sec. The Soviet team coached by Viktor Kapitonov, included Olympic champions Yuri Kasulin and Oleg Logvin, and the younger cyclists Oleg Churzhda and Sergei Voronin.

The GDR team came in fourth. On the race track the GDR cyclists came into their own winning two gold, two silver and three bronze medals. The Soviet track racers fetched only two gold and one bronze medals winning but two events.

FIELD-AND-TRACK'S RECORD RELAY

With a time of 1 min 43.89 sec Sebastian Coe, of Britain, has shown the world's best result of the season in the 800-metre race. In the 4x800 relay Coe ran in the last stage, giving Britain a world record of 7 min 03.90 sec taking over from the Soviet athletes who, four years ago in Budapest, covered the distance in 7 min 08.1 sec.

The winner of the 400-metre race was Walter McCoy, USA, with 45.45 sec. Two-time 1976 Olympic champion Alberto Juantorena, of Cuba, came second with 46.55 sec, while his fellow-countryman Alejandro Casañas came first in the 110-metre hurdle race — 13.66 sec.

YASHCHENKO TO MAKE A COMEBACK

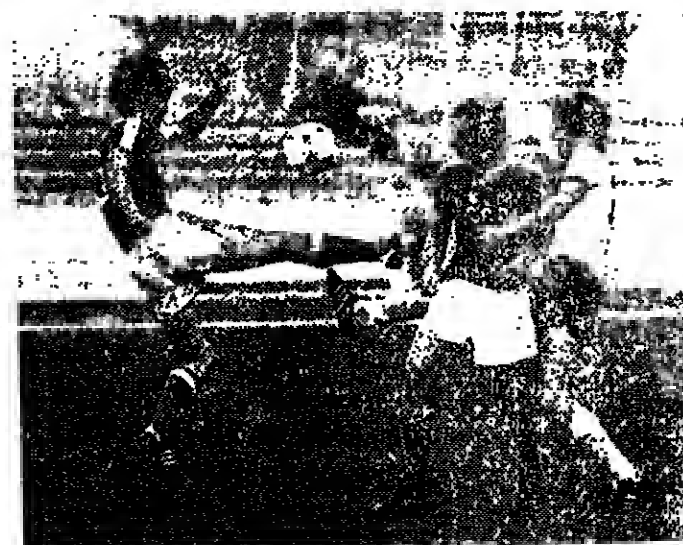


the trash air, carried on with his physical exercises, and jumped on soft soil.

Then the things he did gradually became more complicated. The athlete jumped standing in water, and then on sand, and did signal jumps with a weighty bar while gradually increasing the load to 150 kg.

He trains in a forest camp on the outskirts of his native city of Zaporozhye. Early in the morning he starts with a light thirty-minute warm-up, and in the evening he goes in for another training session which is more complicated. Jumping presents no difficulty to Vladimir, and he is a good runner. He and his coach are already planning to go to the stadium facilities before the winter to start jumping in earnest. Vladimir Yashchenko did not allow his stay in hospital to interrupt his studies at the teachers' college. He passed the second- and third-year exams and is going to start work on his graduation paper.

Psychologically Vladimir is now ready to start, concludes Telegin. We hope that he will soon successfully perform in competition with other athletes. He still holds the world indoor high jump record (2.35 m).



The Soviet national junior football team won (3-1) a friendly match in Moscow against a similar team from the GDR.

Soviet players ready for the 'Rude Pravo' Cup

Twenty-five hockey players from the Moscow clubs of CAC, Spartak and Dynamo are preparing for the final matches in the 'Rude Pravo' Cup, to be held in Bratislava and Prague on September 8 and 10. While most of them are winners of the recent world and European championships, there are several debutants. The goalies are Tietek (CAC) and Myshkin (Dynamo) and the backs are Bilyaletdinov and Pervukhin (Dynamo).

not and Felisov, Kasatonov, Belykhov, I. Ginzayev, Zubkov, and Stelnov (CAC); the forwards include Stelnov, Steplev, S. Kizlov, Kozhevnikov and Tyumenov (Spartak); Makarov, Kharin, Krutov, Drozdetsky, Khomilov, Bykov, and Vasiliev (CAC); and V. Golikov, A. Semyonov, and Svetlov (Dynamo). On September 6, two goalies and twenty field players from among their number will set out for Czechoslovakia.

OLYMPIC CHAMPION IS THE BEST

1980 Olympic champion Anatoly Starostin, of Dinamo, has won a gold medal in the USSR Pentathlon Championship recently held in the Ukrainian capital.

Ital of Kiev by scoring 5,579 points. The top 60 Soviet pentathletes had all entered the championship.

BASKETBALL

This is the "gold" So basketball team who arrived back in Moscow a few days ago from the world championship in the Colombia city of Cali. We think that its power lies in what Ranko Zeravica, coach to the Yugoslav basketball team, two-time world champions, described as follows: "After the 1980 Olympics, the USSR national team made greater progress than any of the other leading teams, and it now provides a superb example of a modern dynamic style of play."



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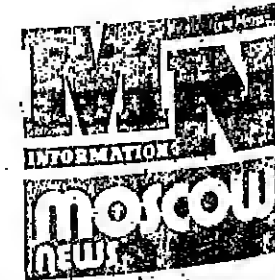
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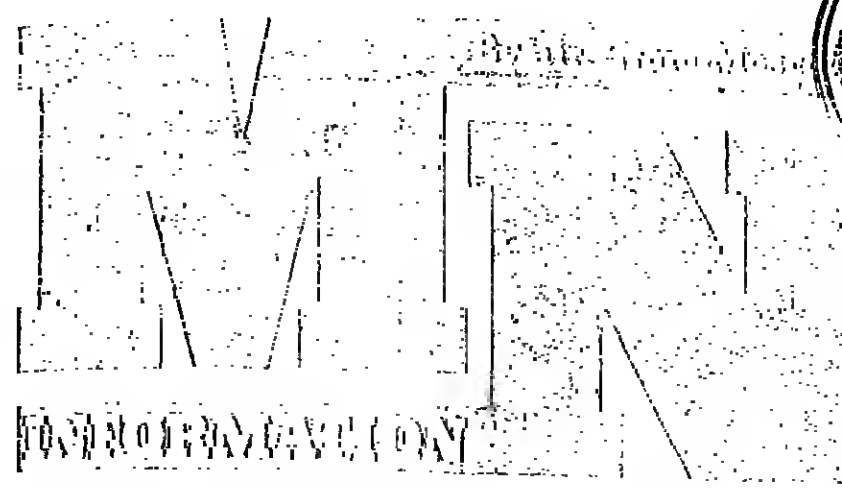
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MICHAEL FOOT ON BRITISH NUCLEAR DETERRENT

London. To secure peace is the most pressing issue of our times, said the British Labour Party Leader, Michael Foot. While addressing an anti-war rally in Bristol, he stressed that the Labour Party intended to seek a British renunciation of its own nuclear force.

The rejection of cruise missiles to be stationed to Britain is an important item in the Labour Party's election manifesto. It will be put into effect after the party takes up office, he said. A refusal to deploy a new generation of nuclear weapons on our soil is one of the steps that the next Labour government will be ready to take, he added.

He said that some American presidents, both Republican and Democrat, ran for the presidency making sinister warnings about the Soviet Union's military power, and later it turned out that these warnings were false alarm. This information, subsequently found groundless, was used as the basis for the creation of entire arsenals, while precious time for peace to grow strong was lost before it was discovered that this information was not based on facts.

The British defence policy should not be based on nuclear weapons, he said. This country should give up its so-called "independent nuclear deterrent".

AMERICAN CONGRESSMAN ON THE MIDDLE EAST

San Francisco. A peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict can only be secured, if the Palestinian problem is solved, said P. McCloskey, a Representative in the American Congress. Addressing the Californian Community Club, he pointed out that the establishment of a Palestinian state would guarantee lasting peace in the area.

P. McCloskey, who recently returned from a visit to the Middle East, stressed the PLO's important role in settling the Middle East problem.

He sharply criticized Tel Aviv's aggressive policies, noting that it was the Israeli position that obstructed a Middle East settlement. In the interests of peace in the Middle East, Israel should be told to give up its present policy and to withdraw from all the Arab territories it occupies, McCloskey said. He also stated that, in his opinion, it was high time there was a change in the American Middle East policy.

Any such change, however, was hindered by the Jewish lobby in Washington. During their meetings, Begin and Sharon had pointed out that the lobby could exert influence on American foreign policy, McCloskey added.

IN THE LAND OF 'WHITE GOLD'



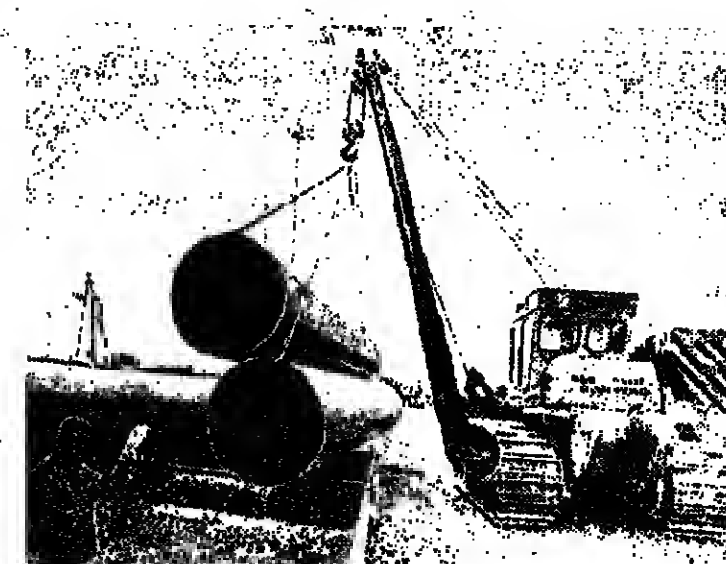
The Days of Uzbekistan have begun at the anniversary festival, "In a Single Family", held at the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements in Moscow.

Uzbekistan is a republic in Central Asia, with a 16-million-strong population. Uzbekistan renews ancient cultural traditions and the memory of such outstanding personalities as Ibn-Sina, Navoi and Ulugbek. It carefully preserves its masterpieces of ancient architecture in Samarkand, Bukhara and Khiva. The capital of the republic — Tashkent — was founded 2,000 years ago and has been the seat of many international festivals and conferences.

Cotton is the chief treasure of this republic. Uzbekistan is the main producer of Soviet cotton. It is the world's greatest cotton producer. The area and its total yield is second only to that of the United States.

There are a few very eloquent figures that one learns at the exhibition. The total output of the Uzbek power stations in the Central Asian United Power Grid is close on 4 million kW, that is more than 500 industrial enterprises working on 600-natural deposits of gas and oil.

In the photo: the Uzbek Folk Dance Ensemble Bakhter.



At a section of the Urengoi-Uzhgorod gas pipeline, not far from the USSR's western border.

Successful tests

The first stage of the trials of a powerful gas-pumping unit for the Urengoi-Pomary-Uzhgorod trunk pipeline has been completed.

"The capacity of the unit has been considerably increased," said A. Iashchenko, designing engineer from a special bureau, which designs air and gas turbo-chargers and equipment. "The new unit is capable of pumping twice as much as per day as units with electric drive assembled at the neighbouring Pungon-Petrovsk compressor station. A high degree of compression is ensured by a pump of original design. We had no such pumps before."

The unit manufactured at the machine-building plant in Simy (Ukraine) deserves very high appraisal. This equipment produced by this plant has already proved its reliability during the construction of the helium plant in Orenburg. But American firms then tried to impose upon us extremely unfavourable contract terms and we had to turn down the deal.

The Soviet plant managed to manufacture first-class equipment which was in no way inferior to its imported equivalent. We have been able once again to maintain the high reputation of Soviet machine building.

INDIAN COMMANDER WARNS OF WAR WITH PAKISTAN

Duili, Lt. Gen. S. P. Malhotra, Commander of the Indian Army's Northern Military District, has put the units under his command on military alert in view of incessant acts of provocation by Pakistan on the border with India. Speaking in the city of Jammu in the state of Jammu and Kashmir, he noted that Pakistan is bestially stepping up its military preparations, and accumulating the most up-to-date weapons. He stressed that according to his knowledge the military equipment being adopted by the Pakistani army is to be used against India. We do not want war, he said, but should it break out, we shall be able to deal a crushing blow against the aggressor.

FACTS and EVENTS

© Nuclear war games of NATO under the code-name of Bold Guard, with the participation of American, British, West German and Dutch troops have begun on the territory of Denmark and West Germany. They will last till October 5 in which more than 47,000 soldiers, 9,600 armoured vehicles, 450 aircraft and helicopters, 20 warships will take part.

© The prices of consumer goods in ten Communist Marxist countries have gone up by an average of 11.7 per cent in the first seven months of this year, compared with the corresponding period in 1981.

© The foreign ministers of nine neutral and non-aligned countries of Europe spoke in Stockholm for continuing dialogue and the successful completion of the Madrid meeting. TASS reports.

NEW GUERRILLA FRONT IN GUATEMALA

Haveon. A new guerrilla front has been set up by the Guatemalan patriots from among the Rebel Armed Forces, one of the revolutionary military and political organizations in this Central American country. Its detachments have begun military operations in the central areas of the country.

The new front has been named after Tegur Uman, a legendary Indian warrior who in the past led the Guatemalan people in their fight against the Spanish colonizers. In Guatemala, his name stands for patriotism, courage and determination to fight.

The setting up of the front, says a statement distributed by the Rebel Armed Forces, is our response to the campaign of terror and reprisals carried out by the Gen. Rios Montt's murderous dictatorial regime which enjoys unlimited support from American imperialism.

Handwritten text in a vertical column on the right margin, possibly a date or reference number.

FRENCH AND GREEK
PRESIDENTS ON WORLD ISSUES

Athens. In order to defend peace, it is necessary to take measures to remove the causes of the situation which threatens it. This can only be achieved by creating an atmosphere of confidence throughout the world, which can only be secured under a controllable parity of forces at as low a level as can be attained. This is not difficult provided there is goodwill and common sense, said the Greek President Constantine Karamanlis during his negotiations with the French President François Mitterrand.

At the end of their talks, the two presidents held a press conference. Asked about the American sanctions to ban the sales of technologies for the East-West gas pipeline, P. Mitterrand said that his country would honour all agreements signed

by the French companies. He added that it would never "play the American game" of sanctions against the Soviet Union. He described Ronald Reagan's threat against France as interference in the domestic affairs of his country.

France, he stressed, is an independent country, and is keeping with the principles of a sovereign state. It acts in whatever way it deems.

On the Palestinian issue, the French president said that France supported the existence of the state of Israel and recognized the PLO as expressing the interests of the Palestinian people, although recognition was not backed by official agreements.

TYPICAL HYPOCRISY

New York. Professor Edward Herman of Pennsylvania University has levelled criticism against the Reagan administration's hypocritical policies which combine incandescent talk about the need to fight "international terrorism" with old to repressive and aggressive regimes.

Writing in the "Philadelphia Inquirer," he says that among "international terrorists" officials in Washington over include the regimes in those countries where torture and political murders have become standard practice. The scale of violence which swept some of the countries with governments "friendly" to the United States is really shocking. In May 1978, for instance,

more than 600 people, mostly women and children, were killed in a South African air raid over a refugee camp near the border with Namibia. In Guatemala, which is being protected by Washington, more than four thousand civilians were killed by secret police in 1980.

Another typical example of hypocrisy in the American policy is the administration's support for the aggressive actions by the Israeli government of Menachem Begin who to the past was the leader of a Zionist terrorist organization. During the recent Israeli invasion of Lebanon and ruthless bombardment of Beirut, thousands Arab civilians were killed.



No, no, the tactics are still the same. We only change our kills to avoid confusion....

Drawing by V. Rozantsev

FACTS
AND EVENTS

① The US Navy command in Japan have notified the Japanese authorities of their intention to transfer 5 nuclear submarines from the US strategic nuclear force to the Yokosuka port, transformed into a strong-point of the US Seventh Fleet.

② According to data released by the Federal Chancellery Press Office, the population of Austria stands at 7,553,000 people — an increase of almost 100,000 over the past decade. Women predominate — there

are 113 of them to every 100 men. Almost every fifth Austrian lives in the capital, Vienna.

③ As many as 5,323 private companies folded in Canada in the first half of this year.

④ Late in 1981, the ten EEC countries had a joint population of 270 million 403 thousand, the EEC Statistics Service reports. This represents a 0.3 per cent increase against 1980.

⑤ The Ministry of Commerce and Industry in Seoul has published statistics which say that over the past 16 years, South Korea has run into a balance of payments deficit exceeding 24 thousand million dollars.

RESPONSE

EMBARGOMANIA

The present-day American strategy consists in fighting a trade and economic war on all fronts. This war is not only against the USSR and the socialist countries — but the enemies are also chosen from among their allies including their northern neighbour — Canada.

A few days ago, Senator John Danforth tabled an international trucking bill to impose a two-year suspension on renewal of licences allowing Canadian trucking companies to operate in the United States. The aim is to exert pressure on Ottawa to bring about more favourable conditions for American trucking operations in Canada.

This sets off another round in the economic war against the northern neighbour. The previous stages in this war included the demand that Canada should not supply the Soviet Union with equipment for the construction of the gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe, establishment of trade barriers against imports of Canadian products to the United States and restrictions on imports of Canadian uranium and communications systems. This list could be continued still further.

To Canada there are very sensitive issues, since her southern neighbour accounts for 70 per cent of the volume of its foreign trade. Observers note that this one-sided antagonism is fraught with serious consequences for the Canadian economy, since everything in such a situation depends on the mood among members of the American administration or the law-given from Capitol Hill the next day.

Vladimir BRODETSKY

REPRISALS
IN PAKISTAN

Delhi. Reports from Pakistan speak about a new wave of reprisals launched by Zia-ul-Haq's administration against the leaders of the opposition parties and organizations in the Pakistani-held part of the Indian states of Jammu and Kashmir. Among the most recent victims of the "regime are leaders of the "Islamic Front" and "Azad Kashmir" — A. Anari and M. Azam, and also M. Tazim, chairman of the Jammu Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The authorities have imprisoned them in view of the popular support for the growing movement in Pakistan demanding an elimination of the military rule and the establishment of a democratic civilian administration.

JAPANESE
PROTEST
ILLEGAL ACTION

Tokyo. The Japanese government has lodged a protest with the United States, Britain, France and West Germany — have sharply stepped up their arms sales decisions on this matter are urgently needed. The Soviet Union has always been in favour of reducing such trade. It was not this country, but the United States that walked out of the negotiations on this vital business. However, we have left the door open for such talks to be resumed and continued. Nor does this country object to any interested party taking part in the talks.

It points out that Japan regards these actions as contravening decisions reached at the Third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea which devised a draft convention regulating the use of the World Ocean resources.

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SALVADORAN
PATRIOTS
SCORE
NEW VICTORIES

Sao Jose. Despite lavish and constantly growing military aid from the United States, deliveries of American military hardware and weapons, and the presence of American military advisers in the Salvadoran army, the punitive troops cannot break the resistance of the patriots fighting for freedom and democracy.

At a press conference in the capital, San Salvador, the Defence Minister José Guillermo García admitted that between July 1981 and June 1982, the Salvadoran army lost 3,800 servicemen, or one-fifth of its personnel. And this information is far from providing a complete picture of the losses incurred.

Being unable to defeat NLF fighters by military means, the punitive forces launch cruel reprisals against the civilian population. According to the Salvadoran Human Rights Committee, more than 35,000 (mainly old people, women and children) have died in the country as a result of such reprisals over the past three years.

'More and more
Afghans
come over
to our side'

Kabul. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is exercising goodwill in matters of normalization of its relations with its neighbours. Unfortunately, however, as a result of conspiracies by the imperialist forces, headed by the United States, Saudi Arabia and mercenaries are still being stationed on Pakistani territory for subsequent infiltration into Afghanistan to carry out acts of sabotage and terrorism, said Babrak Karmal, President of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, in a recent speech.

We cannot allow our country to revert to the past. It may be said with confidence that the risk to our correct approach to this task, more and more Afghans are coming over to our side and appeal to us to ensure peace and security throughout the country.

Underwater work has now started in Britain to salvage the last British submarine "Holland" from the sea bottom. Weighing 100 tonnes it sunk in 1913 in the English Channel, south of Plymouth.

According to Tokyo's fire service there were 7,217 fires in the Japanese capital last year, i.e. 317 fires more than last year. 5,326 families suffered as a result of the fires, and 158 people died, 6,162 structures were damaged.

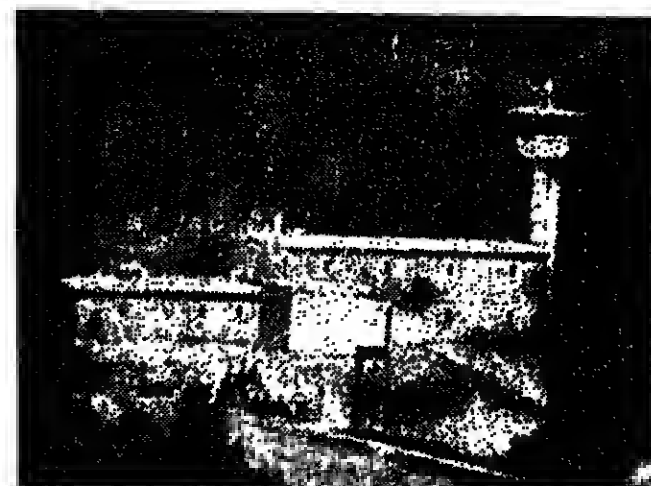
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New York. The Special UN Anti-Apartheid Committee has drawn up report on collaboration between South Africa and Israel in which it quotes the British press as saying that specialists from the two countries are now jointly designing a cruise missile with a range exceeding 2,000 kilometres, a neutron bomb and different delivery systems for nuclear weapons.

Judging by newspaper reports in Israel Defence Minister Shimon Peres has stepped up his efforts to

MN INFORMATION No. 71, 1982



West German newspapers and television have made public new information about American chemical weapons being stored on West German soil. Experts say that these weapons are capable of wiping out the globe's entire population.

In the photo: American chemical weapons depot near the city of Pitschbach, Rheinland-Pfalz. The depot stores nearly 2,000 tonnes of poisonous chemicals.

VIETNAM DENIES SLANDER

Hanoi. Vietnam denies the slanderous reports broadcast by Australian radio which, quoting military sources in Thailand, alleges that Vietnam is building up its armed forces and armaments in Western Kampuchea. These inventions, says the Vietnamese VIA news agency, are aimed at distorting the good-

will displayed by Vietnam when it decided to withdraw a number of its forces from Kampuchea. The purpose of these allegations is to play down the reasonable initiatives advanced by the foreign ministers of the countries in Indochina and to subvert the atmosphere of détente and dialogue in the area.

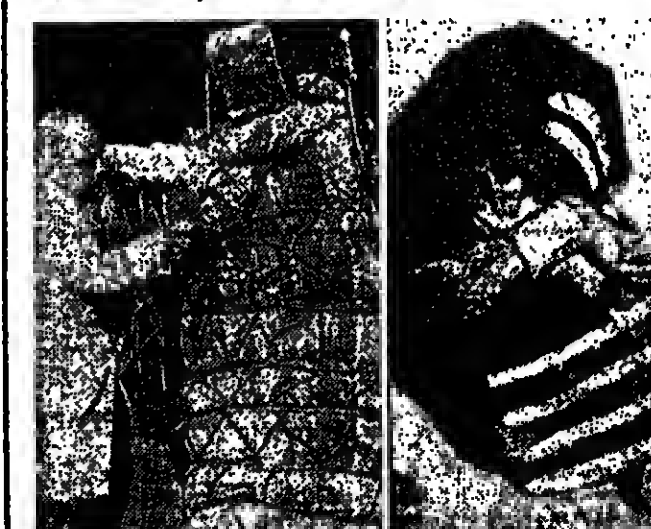
Science and technology

FIND IN PERU

The mummy of a child (in the photos) which has lain in the ground for 700 years was found during archaeological excavations near the Peruvian capital of Lima. Although it has remained in the ground for several centuries, the mummy has been very well preserved. The child's body was covered by hundreds of metres of woolen cloth. Apart from the

PROBLEMS OF
WHALE BREEDING

A group of Japanese zoologists are now working on the problems of raising whales. They say that if they are successful, their branch of animal husbandry might be of great importance. A medium-sized whale can give nearly 50 tonnes of meat, and a female whale gives nearly 300 litres of milk a day.



mummy, the scientists have found silver decorations, small sea shells and some figurines.

OF INTEREST

HOW TO TALK
TO YOUR MOTHER-IN-LAW

It is known that each aboriginal tribe in Australia talks in its own language. Ethnographers established not so long ago that the Dieri tribe uses two dialects. One is common for the whole tribe. The other one is designed exclusively for communication among sons-in-law and mothers-in-law. In general, mother-in-law is a very difficult person to deal with. Thus, sons-in-law never mention their mothers-in-law's names, speaking about them in the third person. Is that not the reason for most friendly relations in the Dieri families?

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

AUTHORITATIVE VOICE FOR PEACE

Commenting on the results of this year's Pugwash Conference which ended a few days ago in Warsaw, PRAVDA writes that the Pugwash scientists have supported the historical Soviet commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and they have called on the other nuclear powers to assume a similar obligation. They have sharply condemned the Pentagon's strategy allowing for a "limited" or "protracted" nuclear war, as well as the allegations about "unlimited" nuclear war peddled about by the aggressive NATO circles. The Pugwash delegates have called on scientists throughout the world to take an immediate part in actions to prevent a nuclear disaster and appealed on governments to direct their efforts towards the conclusion of comprehensive international agreement to remove the threat of nuclear war.

The collective voice of the scientists who met in Warsaw is highly authoritative, the daily notes. Over the past few decades, the Pugwash movement has gained new experience in pulling now initiatives into practice. Its recommendations have been instrumental in the conclusion of the agreement banning nuclear tests in the atmosphere, outer space and under water. The humanitarian scientists are working towards having the mass media draw universal attention to means of preventing a nuclear disaster.

THE LESSONS OF LEBANON

One of the main lessons of Lebanon's tragedy is that there will be neither peace nor security or even a stable situation in the Middle East until the Arab people of Palestine exercise their legitimate right to self-determination and create their own independent state, and not just simply anywhere, but in the territories taken away from them by the Israeli aggressors. In 1987, writes the KOSMOSKATA PRAVDA newspaper, the struggle for the creation of an independent Palestinian state, the newspaper points out, will continue. PLO has not only laid out, it has also preserved its organizational structure and leadership, and this is one of its main victories.

In building their "greater Israel", the article says, the Israelis appear to forget or hope to evade the destiny of those who once wished to create a "boundless yet third realm". But history will be as merciless to the Tel Aviv rulers as the latter are to Lebanon and the Palestinians.

CHILEANS KEEP UP THE STRUGGLE

The fascist dictatorship in Chile has kept itself in power for the ninth year now by means of bayonets, denigration and lavish assistance from American imperialism, the ROSSIA-SKYA ROSSIA newspaper points out. Dictator, hunger and poverty — this is what the fascists have brought to the working people of Chile.

The junta is, of course, trying to give a face-lift to its regime, DINA, notorious for its inhuman repressions, no longer exists, but it has been succeeded by the National Information Centre (NIC) and the National Investigations Service. The terror campaign is now being carried out secretly as so not to attract attention. In an attempt to strengthen its position in the country the junta is making overtures to the working and middle class and the peasantry, promising them all sorts of reforms. But this is but a demagogic campaign. And the so-called "national approval" was ensured under gun point.

The Chilean fascists hope, the newspaper writes, that with time the world will forget about their bloody deeds. Their hopes, however, have proved to be futile. This is seen from the works of solidarity with the Chilean people, which take place all over the world every year.

INDIAN OCEAN NEEDS PEACE

The problem of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace was central to the negotiations which the Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi held in the capitals of Mauritius and Mozambique at the end of August, writes the NEW TIMES weekly.

The source of the danger to the ocean is well known. The United States and some of its NATO allies are building up their military presence there, setting up more and more military bases. The island of Diego Garcia has become a major base for the United States. Rattling the nuclear sabre, the Pentagon has in recent years acquired a number of outposts in Kania, Somalia, Oman and Australia.

India has expressed its firm support for the just demand of Mauritius to have its sovereignty restored over the island of Diego Garcia. The weekly stresses that it is important now for all peace-loving states to act in unison to have the Indian Ocean become a zone of peace.

KIEV ANNIVERSARY
COMMEMORATED

The International Labour Organization, headquarters in Geneva, has hosted an exhibition commemorating the 1,500th anniversary of Kiev, the capital of the Soviet Ukraine.

The show featured various folk crafts: ceramics, embroidery, wood carvings, printed matter, including books and art albums dedicated to Kiev, picture postcards and posters.

ILO deputy director-general pointed out in his opening speech that Kiev is a big and wonderful city which has made a considerable contribution to world culture. Kiev, at present, is a capital of the peaceful work of its population.

VIEWPOINT

THE ARMS
TRADE

The Israeli aggression provides an example by no means the last or the least — of why, how and to whom the United States sells weapons. President Reagan's directive on a new policy in the arms trade, which became operative as of the summer of last year, officially declares that the United States regards the sales and deliveries of arms and other military material as well as the provision of military assistance as an important and necessary component of its foreign policy.

Undersecretary of State James Buckley was even more frank on this issue when he said that in the arms trade, the United States was guided by the American interest in consolidating links with states having something to offer it in terms of strategy and of national security interests rather than by the human rights situation there.

The Pentagon has set up a defence fund in order to ensure uninterrupted arms deliveries abroad in any situation without the need for official permission from governmental agencies. In "emergency" cases, the weapons from this fund are to be delivered to "hot spots" anywhere in the world. Quite recently, deliveries of this sort were made over a short period to Somalia.

Facts show that the United States retains a solid lead in arms sales. And the past year has seen a sharp rise in the volume of this trade. Whereas in 1980 and 1981, 17,300 and 10,000 million dollars' worth of American military hardware went abroad, in 1982 those figures soared up to 23,000 million. In 1983, they are expected to reach 30,000 million dollars.

Although America's NATO allies — France, Britain and West Germany — are somewhat behind the United States, they also sold weapons and military technology to the tune of 30,000 million dollars between 1976 and 1980.

The Americans sell their weapons to 120 countries. The US arms trade accounts for nearly 50 per cent of the world's total exports of weapons and military equipment for for 73 per cent of the capitalist countries share of this trade. Over the past few years, the biggest buyers of American arms have been Saudi Arabia which bought merchandise worth 35 thousand million dollars; Israel — 11 thousand million dollars; Britain, West Germany, and South Korea — 5 thousand million dollars each; and Egypt, the Netherlands, Taiwan and Japan — 3 thousand million dollars' worth each.

Oleg LOMOV

this lever, it intensifies and expands its permanent military presence in various parts of the world, improves its chances of influencing developments in such regions and of creating favourable conditions for a more rapid deployment of its armed forces there. The weapons trade also helps America expand its own manufacturing capacities and to improve "mobilization" preparedness in its arms industry.

By expanding its arms trade, especially with aggressive states, the United States closes its eyes to the danger of such steps for mankind. The danger lurking in an expanding trade in sophisticated weapons lies mostly in the expansion of modern weapons being accompanied by an expansion in the arms race. In some regions, large amounts of weapons are piling up, with states in the area being drawn into the arms race, and military potential built up creating the danger of new complications and greater tension. By aggravating the situation in some areas, the flow of weapons causes local governments to spend enormous sums of money on arms, which they can ill afford, instead of developing their national economies, health, and education.

Selling huge amounts of weapons to countries in the "hot spots" and critical regions throughout the world, the American hegemony-seekers pursue not only political, but also financial aims. High rates of profit are inevitable in the arms trade, the military and industrial complex in the United States makes sure of this. By selling weapons, the United States seeks to consolidate pro-fascist regimes and promote military and political ties with its allies and the countries dependent on it. By using

ENTERTAINMENT

PROFILES

ALEXANDER RUDIN

The cellist, Alexander Rudin, is already quite well known, even though he is only 21. This year's Tchaikovsky Competition, where he was awarded the title of laureate and won a silver medal, was the fifth major international music competition in which he had taken part. Lev Evgenovich Rudin's teacher at the Moscow Conservatoire, has the following comments on his pupil: "Sasha decided he would play the cello when he was five years old. He has a touching talent and a rare capacity for work. He always comes up with a highly unique solution to the interpretation of music."

Alexander's mother, a pianist, had a lot to do with his musical education. This may be why the pianist became his second profession. He likes accompanying violinists and playing in chamber orchestras.

Once acquainted with Rudin's playing one is ever astounded by his attempts to penetrate not only to the essence of the music itself, but also to get to grips with a wide range of problems facing the art as a whole, to reach to its philosophical basis. Right from the start the young musician's playing was distinguished by its great depth and seriousness; today this is reinforced by his mastery of technique. When at the age of 15, Rudin won the Bach Competition in the GDR and the press described him as an emotional-intellectual musician in the very highest class they knew what they were talking about.

The works of Bach, Schumann, Dvořák and Shostakovich have a permanent place in his repertoire — to cite only words his road from classical to modern music lies via the romantics.

These names, says Alexander, will doubtless always form part of my life, together with the great music which stands behind them. But if I had to choose, I would go for Tchaikovsky, whose work I love more and more and whose style with its astonishing talent for his country and psychology that pervades his music. Unfortunately, he wrote nothing for the cello. Alas,



this is true of many great composers, but this doesn't mean that one is deprived of the great pleasure of listening to their music. It was during the 1978 Moscow Tchaikovsky Competition that Rudin's first record was released. And his second — two Haydn concertos — made its appearance during this year's competition.

NEW SEASON FOR MOSCOW ART THEATRE

The Moscow Art Theatre has started off its current season to Alma-Ata, where the people of Kazakhstan will have a chance to see some of the theatre's best productions—both classical and contemporary plays.

The company's Moscow season opens in October, and there are a number of treats in store for us. For instance, the premiere of a play based on "The Cenci" by a novel by M. Dzhavahishvili and a classic of Georgian

literature. The producer is also from Georgia — T. Chikheidze. Rehearsals are in full swing of a show based on "Stolovaya" (Dining Room), the classical play by the Ukrainian writer Ivan Franko. During the current season we shall also see L. Tolstoy's "The Living Corpse", Shakespeare's "King Lear" and a contemporary play "Mother-of-Pearl—Zinaida", especially written for the company by M. Roizman.

RECENT RELEASES FROM MELODIA

Melodia, the Soviet recording company, has released new recordings of English and Italian music played by Soviet musicians.

"England, at the Time of the Renaissance", played by the Moscow Madrigal ensemble for

old music, continues the firm's well-known "A Thousand Years of Music" series. Another collector's item is "Tale for Forte-piano, Violin and Cello" by Donizetti, the Italian composer of the last century.

FACTS and EVENTS

Exhibitions. An exhibition of Soviet fine arts has opened in the biggest exhibition hall in the Angolan capital of Luanda. Dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the USSR, the exhibition includes works by Soviet painters, engravers, and sculptors from the republics of the Caucasus, Central Asia and the Baltic area.

Books. A sixth shop selling Soviet books has opened in Medagascor, Balore 1978, when the first of these shops were opened. Soviet books were little known to local readers in general. Today, 60 thousand copies of books published in the USSR are sold in that country.

USSR AND INDIA TO MAKE A JOINT FILM

The Lufflin Studios in Leningrad and Indian film-makers are preparing for a joint production of a new feature film about Gerasim Lebedev, the founder of the first European-type theatre in India. Gerasim Lebedev was born in 1749 in the city of Yaroslavl on the Volga. In 1775, he became a singer with the Russian embassy in India where he lived for many years. Lebedev had a good knowledge of English, and he also learnt Sanskrit and Bengali. He made a study of the vocabulary and a general survey of the history of the Indian art. He wrote several papers on the history of the Indian art. He wrote several papers on the history of the Indian art.

SPANISH TOUR FOR USSR FOLK DANCE ENSEMBLE

The USSR Folk Dance Ensemble is at present on tour in Spain. We have often been on tour abroad, says Igor Molodtsov, artistic director of the ensemble. Since our collective first came into being we have visited over 60 states. We are tremendously excited each time we go abroad, we go over our repertoire with a tooth-comb and exhaustively polish up each number.

ESTONIAN THEATRE IN MOSCOW

The Vanemuine Company from Estonia, the state theatre of opera, ballet and musical comedy and drama, is in Moscow giving performances at the Moscow Art Theatre.

This company from Tallinn is the oldest in the Soviet Baltic republic of Estonia. It was founded in 1870, included in its repertoire are plays of Soviet dramatists, classics of Estonian literature and music. It also often turns to the works of young playwrights and composers.

The combination of different genres offered by this company, which goes on, at one and the same time, for opera and drama, is given ample illustration in the posters for its Moscow tour. Eleven shows are advertised, six are by Estonians. Foreign works are represented by Rossini's opera "The Barber of Seville" and by a show based on the Brecht play "Herr Puntila and

Spain. Included in our programmes are many well-known items, as well as more recent numbers. Spanish audiences will have the chance to see "On the Skating-Rink" for the first time, a choreographic composition specially prepared for the Moscow Olympics, as well as Tajik and Uzbek dances — recent additions to our repertoire. During the company's two-month tour of Spain, they will give performances in eight major towns.

His Man Mafli". The Vanemuine Company will be with us until September 8.



A scene from T. Kogut's ballet "Sulamita" with Valentina Voznesenskaya as Sulamita and Anatoly Avilochkov as Tair Solomoni. Photo by Mikhail Shteyn

WHAT'S ON!

September 7-10

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses. Bolshoi Theatre performances: 7 — Prokofiev, "The Stone Flower" (ballet). 8 — Mikus, "Doe Quixote" (ballet). 10 — Borodin, "The Prince Igor" (opera).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 7 — Molodtsov, "The Dawn Is Quiet Here" (opera). 8 — Double-bill: Rimsky-Korsakov, "Mozart and Salieri"; Tchaikovsky, "Iolanthe" (opera). 9 — Shchedrin, "The Sea Gull" (ballet). 10 — Dargomyzhsky, "The Stone Guest" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 10 — Tchaikovsky, "The Queen of Spades" (opera). Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 7 — Strauss, "Die Fledermaus". 9 — Kalman, "The Gypsy Princess". 10 — Karayev, "The Fiery Cross".

FILMS

The Golden Fleeca (Moscow Studios, USSR). About how the security department fights against smugglers and spies operating in foreign currency. Cinema: "Metropolis" (Marx), Metro Pictures. Week of Bulgarian films. Cinema: "Voyage" (Lukho-Maklary St.). Metro Pictures. "Sofia" (Lukho-Maklary St.). Metro Pictures. "Sofia" (Lukho-Maklary St.). Metro Pictures.

EXHIBITIONS

Pushkin Museum of the Arts (12 Volkonskaya St.). "Palace and Parks of St. Petersburg and its Surroundings" as drawn by Russian Artists. From the museum's reserve collection. Dec. 8 p.m. Metro. "Kryukovskaya" (15 St.). Central Artists Club (11/12 Kryukovskaya St.). Exhibition of works in the last

BUSINESS

NEW PROJECT FOR SOVIET-ANGOLAN COOPERATION

There will be a twofold increase in the total volume of energy-generating capacities in the People's Republic of Angola after the big Capenda Hydroelectric Complex comes into service. An agreement on the joint construction of this important Angolan project has been signed at the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations in Moscow.

Capenda is to be built on the Kwanza, 400 km west of the Angolan capital, Luanda. The Kwanza is a major river which possesses a huge hydroelectric potential. It is

planned to build an electric station here to generate an estimated 450-520 thousand kilowatts in four power blocks of Soviet make. The construction work will be carried out with technical assistance from Technopromexport, an association affiliated to the Committee, which has signed a contract to this effect with the Energy Ministry in Luanda.

A dam will be built at the station and a reservoir to irrigate more than 400 thousand hectares of land.

Nikolai SERGEYEV

IRRIGATION IN INDIA

The Indian government is directing its attention on irrigation as one of the most urgent means of solving the acute food problem. In a five-year plan for social and economic development between 1980 and 1985 envisages an increase to the 10 million hectares. More than 20 thousand million rupees have been earmarked for this purpose. India is carrying out a large-scale construction work to major water reservoir projects, the minor canals, wells,

and ordinary and arid lands.

In the sphere of irrigation, mutually beneficial cooperation continues between India and the Soviet Union. Soviet specialists are assisting their Indian colleagues in land reclamation projects and the improvement of arid areas, as well as in the construction of long canals and in the use of subterranean waters. The Soviet side is sending its advanced technologies for the construction of major irrigation projects.

Contacts and contracts

Q: Two organizations from Czechoslovakia are taking part in the 1982 USSR exhibition in Moscow. Its traditional partner, the Czechoslovak pavilion is one of the largest at the fair.

Q: The steel works in the Czechoslovak town of Homotice are successfully fulfilling the USSR export production for 1982. 91,000 tonnes out of a total production of 178,000 tonnes of steel have been dispatched for the construction of Soviet gas and oil pipelines over the seven years of the year.

TIP-UP LORRIES FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Deliveries of cars and lorries between this country and Czechoslovakia are growing at a rapid rate. This country sells its passenger cars and lorries, snow-cleaning trucks and other special automobiles, while importing Czechoslovak lorries, refrigerating trucks, and housing panel caravans. Autoexport of Moscow and Motokov of Prague have signed a contract under which this country is to receive 3,800 Tatra-148 tip-up lorries including a consignment of these vehicles for use in the Polar regions.

ORDERS FOR YUGOSLAV SHIPBUILDERS

By the end of 1985 Yugoslavia is to have built for the USSR several large series of tankers, passenger and crane ships.

The two countries began their cooperation in shipbuilding in 1960, and since then the Soviet Union has received over 120 ships of various types.

At present 13 Yugoslavian shipbuilding yards are busy working to Soviet orders. The cooperation is based on five-year programmes. The large-scale nature of Soviet orders helps Yugoslavia continuously develop one of its main industries and improve its employment figures.

TECHNICAL CENTRE IN ROMANIA

Over the past three years V/O Technotorg of Moscow has exported to Romania a different household appliances and recreation gadgets to the tune of nearly 50 million rubles. At present, there are 120 thousand Soviet-made refrigerators in Romania, 120 thousand tape recorders, 140 thousand transistor radios and ten million watches. A Soviet technical centre has been set up in Bucharest to service all these machines and instruments. The Romanian specialists learn about the new Soviet consumer items and also how to adjust and repair them. The Romanian organizations also arrange deliveries of spares for Soviet-made items through the centre.

WEATHER

September 7-10

In Moscow, city and region, cloudy and rainy weather — night temperatures of 5-10°C and of 13-16°C in the daytime — will alternate with clear, dry spells, and temperatures ranging from 8-8°C at night to 13-18°C in the daytime. Gustly, westerly W wind, 5-10 mps.

State Bank of the USSR

Foreign exchange quotations for September 1, 1982		
Currency	Quotations in rubles	
Canadian dollar	100	59.29
English pounds sterling	100	126.50
French franc	100	10.50
FRG mark	100	29.40
(Deutsche mark)	100	7.79
Indian rupee	1,000	2.64
Japanese yen	1,000	26.80
Netherlands guilder	100	11.90
Swedish krona	100	34.87
Swiss franc	100	73.40
US dollar	100	19.36

TRANSPORT HOURS

Metro 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks. Trolleybuses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 4 kopeks. Buses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks. Trams 5.30 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks. Taxis 24-hour service. Twenty kopeks on the meter to begin, plus 20 kopeks per kilometre on the meter. Ordering a cab 24-hour service. Telephone 215-00-00. Communal cabs (every 15 minutes in the city) 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 15 kopeks.

FOR INFORMATION No. 71, 1982

IF YOU ARE GOING ON A JOURNEY, WE SINCERELY ADVISE YOU TO TRAVEL VIA SOVIET RAIL

Soviet trains take the discomfort out of rail travel. You will be in a cozy well-equipped compartment, moored after attentive attendants. In the restaurants you can become acquainted with Eastern cuisine while you travel through the wide expanses of the Soviet Union. The journey will be easy and you will savor your destination refreshed and invigorated.

May we also remind you that your travelling expenses will be minimal since rail is the cheapest form of transport. Group of 10 or more people get a discount. Tourist groups from England, Belgium, Holland, France, the FRG, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Greece, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Turkey and Finland are provided by Soviet Railways with a 21.40 per cent discount at the fare.

Tickets are available from travel agencies, tourist office or direct from the station. You can book a return ticket. In sleeper can be reserved in advance.

Travel agencies or railway information offices will be happy to provide you with any information you need. Book now! We wish you a happy journey!

SOVIET RAILWAYS



SOVIET FOREIGN TRADE FIRST HALF OF 1982

The total volume of USSR foreign trade for the first half of 1982 has grown. In terms of current prices by 11.1 per cent, as compared with the same period for last year and has reached the sum of 60,300 million rubles. In the same period exports have increased by 12.8 per cent to 29,900 million rubles and imports by 9.3 per cent to 30,400 million rubles. As in the past, the socialist countries occupy chief place in the Soviet Union's commercial and economic contacts. Their share accounts for 54.3 per cent of the total volume of Soviet foreign trade.

50.5 per cent of Soviet exports over the period were shipped to CMEA countries, though the share of some of the individual export items, for instance, oil and oil derivatives, natural gas, metal ore, pig iron, iron alloys, rolled steel, non-ferrous metals, cotton, various machines and equipment, and other goods, was considerably higher than this.

48.4 per cent of the USSR's imports are provided by its

CMEA partners. Deliveries of machinery and equipment, of chemical and consumer goods and of food account for the majority of these imports.

The volume of trade with the industrially developed capitalist countries has also grown over the period (a 13.6 per cent increase—from 17,200 to 19,600 million rubles) as compared for the same period of the last year. The latter countries' share in the foreign trade turnover of the USSR amounts to 32.5 per cent.

Although trade turnover with these countries taken as a whole has shown high growth rates there are certain differences as far as individual countries are concerned. The volume of trade with the FRG stands at 8,391 million rubles (an increase of 26.8 per cent), with Finland — 2,469 million rubles (a 2.3 per cent increase), with Italy — 1,854 million rubles (a 25 per cent increase), with Japan — 1,992 million rubles (a 22 per cent increase) and with France — 1,885 million rubles (a drop of 5.4 per cent).

Philately

CARIBALDI

COMMEMORATED



The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a 4-kopek postage stamp to mark the 17th anniversary of the birth of Giuseppe Penone, the Italian artist.

AUTUMN FAIR IN LEIPZIG

It has now become a well-established tradition that leading foreign firms display their top products twice a year side by side with enterprises in the GDR. In Leipzig, next week goods manufactured by over 6,000 firms from 50 different countries will be on view to all visitors.

The Soviet pavilion is one of the largest in which machines, chemical wares, textiles, sophisticated scientific equipment, and household goods — all products of Soviet foreign-trade agencies can be seen.

The Soviet Union made its debut at the Leipzig Fair 60 years ago. The display was a modest 180 sq. m. area and offered a range of food, leather, timber, mineral raw materials, herbs and fur.

More than 300 Soviet exhibits in Leipzig have already won gold medals.



Self-portrait.



Spring scene.

An exhibition of the works of D. Sveshnikov, a Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Arts, has opened in Moscow's Exhibition Hall at 21 Ekspozitsionnaya St. The artist has devoted his creative talents to a study of the Far North whose every season he has witnessed in his wanderings with reindeer-

breeders. He has covered thousands of kilometres with herds of reindeers and dog teams. The painted canvases and graphic folios of D. Sveshnikov illustrate both the grandeur and the harsh beauty of the tundra, the national traits of the Norwegians and the building of a new life in the North. Around 300 portraits, landscapes and genre paintings are on display at the exhibition.

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